



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

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March, 1959

NEEDED—SPONSORS FOR HUNGARIANS

Toward the end of 1956 the world was stirred by the plight of the "Freedom Fighters" of Hungary. More than 170,000 Hungarians found homes in the countries of the world. We were proud that America was able to help more than 38,000 persons. BUT, there are still 18,000 Hungarians in refugee camps in Austria. America has set aside 3,000 of the visas available under Public Law 85-316 for these people. *We now need sponsors immediately for the following people:*

• Janos GERDAN, 36, speaks Hungarian, Rumanian and German; has had 12 years of schooling and 14 years experience as a mechanic and locksmith.

• Terezia RITZ, 20, speaks Hungarian, German and some English; has had 9½ years of schooling (1½ years in a trade school, earning office work); and has had experience in photocolor, office clerking, factory and domestic work.

• Laszlo MAJOR, 20, speaks Hungarian, German and is learning English; has had 4 years elementary schooling, 6 years of high school and ½ year of engineering in a university; willing to accept any kind of work and wishes to finish education.

• Pal FEHER, 44 (wife is 48, daughter 13), has had 5 years schooling (wife, 3 years and daughter still in school); speaks Hungarian (daughter, German); and has had 3 years experience as a locksmith and machinist.

• Istvan MUSKOSZKY, 49 (wife is 26), speaks Hungarian, German, some French and English; has had 12 years schooling, plus 5 years university training and 25 years experience as a construction engineer (wife is a bookkeeper).

• Roza GAL, 60, speaks Hungarian; has had 8 years schooling; and 35 years experience as a cook.

• Laszlo ORBAN, 18, speaks Hungarian and German; has had 8 years schooling; and 3 years experience as gardener.

And There Are Others

There are also 31 other families (or individuals) now available for resettlement—refugees from Yugoslavia, Germany, (Continued on Page 9)

DISCIPLES HELP IN ST. LOUIS DISASTER

Dr. Fiers, president of The United Christian Missionary Society, received a call from Mr. G. Curtis Jones, minister of Union Avenue Christian Church in St. Louis, on February 11th telling of need for aid—in the way of supplies—for people left homeless by the tornado which struck early the morning of the 10th. All Disciples' churches in St. Louis were co-operating with the Salvation Army and the Red Cross.

The Disciples Service Center in Indianapolis was able to send 27 boxes of good used clothing, layettes, first aid supplies, clean-up kits, sheets, blankets and comforters that had been sent as "service gifts" by Disciples churches. Letters of thanks have been received by the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS from Mr. Jones, and also from the Tornado Headquarters of the Salvation Army in St. Louis.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS.

DENOMINATIONS; CHURCH COUNCILS MAKE PLANS FOR 1959-60 PEACE STUDY

With "Christian Responsibility On A Changing Planet" as the theme, plans are under way for the nationwide program for peace in 1959-60. City and State Councils of churches, together with denominational social action groups, already have made plans for the concerted peace drive based on the findings of the Fifth World Order Study Conference of the National Council of Churches at Cleveland.

"A Time-Table"

Dr. Kenneth Maxwell, Executive Director of the National Council's department of International Affairs, announced the (Continued on Page 9)

CHURCH, LABOR, BUSINESS SUPPORT NEW CONGRESSMEN IN DRAFT FIGHT

Crowded galleries of the House of Representatives witnessed five hours of dramatic debate on February 5 when a group of freshmen Congressmen took it upon themselves to fight the four-year extension of the draft advocated by the Defense Department and the leadership of both parties in Congress. The vote in favor of extension, 394-20, hardly indicates the misgivings of many more Congressmen about the draft habit. On a voice vote before final passage, nearly a third of the House asked that the draft extension be limited to two years with the provision that a thorough study be made of military manpower policies.

As the conscription bill goes to the Senate many of the questions raised by the freshmen legislators and their veteran colleagues may have a more thorough airing. Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon, one of the twenty to vote against the bill, reminded the House during the debate that responsible leaders of both business and labor favored only a two-year extension. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the AFL-CIO both expressed doubts about the efficiency and economy of the draft in hearings before the House Armed Services Committee. Along with church leaders who opposed extension, they asked for a full scale Congressional study of the findings of the President's Manpower Commission headed by Ralph Cordiner, president of the General Electric Company. The Cordiner report cast grave doubt on the validity of conscription as an efficient and economical system of recruiting manpower in a nuclear age.

But the House Armed Services Committee, always responsive to Pentagon pressure (Continued on Page 9)

"RUMBLE, PUNK OUT, JUNKIE"

The much-discussed problem of juvenile delinquency is given a factual and startling reality by the Pulitzer-winning international reporter, Harrison E. Salisbury in his book, *The Shook-Up Generation*. The author seeks to relate this contemporary problem of disturbed American youth to similar outbreaks in the past and the equivalent phenomena in foreign countries, both in eastern and western Europe. Mr. Salisbury has documented his report through personal observation and talks with the youngsters in the candy stores, on the street corners, in the rock-'n'-roll hangouts where they spend a great part of their lives. It is backed up by scores of interviews with social workers, police, teachers and others with intimate knowledge of this pervasive and disturbing social phenomenon which afflicts almost every stratum of the nations' social life.

The author, as every other writer does, attacks the breakdown and disintegration of the American family as one of the causative factors in this complex problem. In his chapter on "The Family," he notes, "Few countries have had so much delinquency as the Soviet Union in its forty years of existence. This has stemmed from the enormous upheavals to which the population has been subjected, catastrophic uprootings of family units and family life." His comments on some of the "remedies" which cities and organizations have promoted and put into effect cause one to stare at the page and pause to read again. For instance, he says, "Many Americans have a comfortable feeling that city slums are a thing of the past . . . we have merely institutionalized our slums

—newly built slums, a perversion of a well-minded effort to eliminate a sordid social evil—the OLD slum. . . . The architectural design and concept of many low-rent housing projects has fallen as low as the social concept. Why should we build forbidding twenty-story barracks, devoid of human facilities, barren of stores and service establishments, naked of beauty? . . . New housing with cold drafty corridors, doors on sagging hinges, playgrounds that are seas of muddy clay—gigantic masses of brick, concrete, or asphalt, the inhuman ingenuity with which our know-how has been perverted to create human cesspools worse than those of yesteryear.

"The church and the synagogue are not living up to their responsibility," he further points out. "Just at the moment when the social needs of a neighborhood begin to increase, the existing agencies, tied to church groups, move out. . . . This is a failure of church facilities in a changing environment to utilize their resources effectively. . . . Most churches find time and money for romantic, far-off missionary work, but never think of sharing their time and money with the struggling little church in the slum."

The field of education comes in for its share of blame, for the author says, "We get just what we pay for. We have been content to short-change the schools in order to keep down tax rates . . . to run benefits for drum majorettes' uniforms and omit a raise for the physics teacher . . . to insist on being good-hearted, good natured American citizens who would rather sit beside the TV with a can of beer than browse in Thoreau. Then where does the blame lie for our youth crisis . . .?" Mr. Salisbury's remedy, "I have no doubt that violent juvenile delinquency can be reduced to modest proportions, rapidly, without staggering cost or titanic effort, simply by employing techniques which we very well know and institutions which already exist. The principal ingredients needed are common sense, civic leadership and community responsibility."

For a genuinely uneasy conscience read *The Shook-Up Generation*.¹

¹Order from the Christian Board of Publication, Box 179, St. Louis.

RUTH E. MILNER.

STATE DEPARTMENT TEST BAN POLICY CHALLENGED BY PENTAGON AND AEC

The U. S. Department of State normally has an abundance of troubles fighting the diplomatic cold war against the Soviet Union. But if this were all its troubles life might not be quite as complicated as it frequently is for the architects of American foreign policy.

Russian tactics can be met openly. Even disputes with members of Congress over policy matters can be debated publicly. But frontal attacks upon State Department policy from within the Eisenhower Administration family are something else. These must be fought out within the family, except when the press or members of Congress get wind of the discussion and jump into the debate. The present internal struggle within the Administration over the bannings of atomic testing is an example. The State Department is working hard at Geneva for an agreement while the Defense Department and Atomic Energy Commission are busy at home throwing dirt into the diplomatic gears. Churchmen, often critical of foreign policy, ought to be among the first to back up their own pronouncements favoring an end to atomic testing, by giving the State Department full support in its efforts to negotiate a treaty with the Russians, guaranteeing international inspection of a test ban.

The Geneva talks with the Russians have been going on for some months now, with agreements already reached on several articles in a proposed test ban treaty. Last July, scientists representing the East and West agreed that a workable system of international inspection could be developed. They envisioned something like 180 monitoring stations to police the test ban agreement. Some knotty problems still remain to be worked out, such as the Russian demand for a veto. But U.S. representatives still are hopeful that a suitable agreement can be reached.

Meanwhile, the AEC and Pentagon are carrying on a campaign at home to continue testing—despite the President's policy in support of the State Department. Churchmen should let the department know of their support by letters to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, State Dept., Washington 25, D. C.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER.

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

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CONGRESS AT A GLANCE

Congress started to work earlier than usual this year. • At the outset both Houses discussed rules changes with no major liberalization. • The President's January 19 Budget Message blueprinted the Administration's fiscal and legislative proposals for the coming session. • The Senate has passed housing and airport construction legislation. • The House has extended the draft another four years and revised taxes on life insurance companies. • Missiles and labor racketeering hearings continue to dominate the headlines. • Hawaiian statehood is receiving strong support. • Bills to reverse recent Supreme Court civil liberties rulings are back again; one has already been reported to the House floor. • The controversial Mutual Security bill has not yet been submitted to Congress. • The Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament has held a series of important hearings on detection of underground nuclear explosions, disengagement and China policy. • The Geneva negotiations on a nuclear test ban have reached the crucial issue of inspection procedures. In a telegram to President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan and Premier Khrushchev, 22 prominent Americans said, "Nations which can mobilize scientific talent and resources to develop the H-bomb and intercontinental missiles ought to be able to devise a workable inspection system to satisfy all reasonable requirements."

HOUSE EXTENDS DRAFT

After less than ten hours of hearings and four hours debate, the House on February 5 voted 381 to 20 to extend the draft another four years. In 1955 the vote was 394 to 4.

The bill, H.R. 2260, now goes to the Senate where hearings begin March 3 before the Armed Services Committee.

Members of the House who voted against draft extension were: Green and Porter, Ore.; Philbin and Lane, Mass.; Wier and Marshall, Minn.; Carter and Gross, Iowa; Shipley and Mason, Ill.; Winstead and Williams, Miss.; Meyer, Vt.; Kastenmeier, Wis.; Siler, Ky.; Moulder, Mo.; Harmon, Ind.; Hoffman, Mich.; and Smith, Kans. Byron Johnson, Colo., voted "present" because he was paired against the bill with an absent member. He spoke against the draft extension on the floor.

Two Years vs. Four Years — a Major Issue. The AFL-CIO and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce both advocated a two-year extension. Freshman Congressman Leonard Wolf of Iowa led the House fight for a two-year extension, but his amendment was defeated by voice vote. A four-year extension puts off the time when Congress must again consider this politically unpopular subject.

➔ You can help focus attention on this important issue by writing your two Senators now, opposing draft extension. Address: Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Write FCNL for background material on the House debate, and your Congressman or a copy of the House hearings.

BERLIN CRISIS STIRS DEBATE

Senators Mike Mansfield, Mont., Democratic Whip, and Jacob Javits, N. Y., opened a major debate in the Senate over ways to meet the looming crisis over Berlin. The Soviet Union has announced its intention to withdraw its troops from East Berlin by May 27 and leave future access to Berlin in the hands of the East German regime. The seriousness of the situation deepens as this *Newsletter* goes to press, with the announcement of Soviet rejection of a four-power foreign ministers conference.

Various proposals have been made for greater United States flexibility and initiative. James P. Warburg in a radio address February 5 called the Soviet proposal to make Berlin a free city unacceptable. Instead of mere rejection of the offer, he recommended continuing negotiations which would:

- Aim at an all-German settlement within a general European security agreement;
- Discuss the revised Polish Rapacki Plan for no nuclear weapons in Central Europe:
 - 1) begin with standstill of nuclear arms in the two Germanys, Poland and Czechoslovakia, then
 - 2) negotiate to reduce conventional arms and to withdraw Western and Russian armed forces step-by-step,
 - 3) eliminate nuclear weapons under UN control, and put (2) in effect;
- Allow West Germany to withdraw from NATO on condition the other 3 states leave the Warsaw Pact.

He believes these and other steps should make possible eventual free elections, German unification and inclusion in a general European security agreement.

OUTLOOK FOR EDUCATION

Although Federal support of education began in the 18th Century, the United States has never developed a national policy for equalizing educational opportunities throughout the United States. Education has always been considered a local responsibility. Over the last 25 years, however, the need for classrooms and teachers has outgrown the local tax base. Many piecemeal attempts have been made to fill the gaps: one of the most notable is the National Defense Education Act passed last year. All proposals for a broad Federal program have been rejected because of fears of Federal control, concern over aid to parochial schools or disagreement over extending aid to segregated institutions.

Yet the accumulated need is very great. Few schools were built during the depression; even fewer schools were built during the war years. This construction lag has been accompanied by a rising birth rate, now 26% above 1940, and increased migrations. A little more than 1 million school children changed their state of residence in 1956-1957.

Because of these factors, our public schools are having to accommodate almost 2 million more pupils than they are equipped to handle, while another 2 million pupils are housed in obsolete or inadequate buildings. An additional 132,200 qualified public school teachers are needed. The pressure upon college capacity is increasing, and the total number of qualified students seeking to enter institutions of higher learning is expected to double by 1970.

Most states and localities are ill-equipped to meet these needs since much of their revenue is obtained from property and sales taxes. Some states are particularly disadvantaged: the level of per capital income in our poorest states is only 1/3 to 1/2 that of the richest states.

The House and Senate education committees are now holding hearings on a number of proposals for Federal aid. The two most important are the Administration's proposals and the Murray-Metcalf bills.

Administration Bills. The Administration is urging enactment of an "emergency" five years program to encourage school construction at all levels. Under these proposals the Government would help needy localities pay off up to \$3 billion of **elementary and secondary** school bonds floated in fiscal years 1960-64, if the states agree to pick up 1/2 of the tab (S. 1016; H. R. 4268). The Government would also repay 25% of the principal on \$2 billion of **college** bonds issued to finance construction "which would serve the national interest in increasing enrollment capacity or improving and expanding teaching and research in the sciences or engineering." It would guarantee payments on another \$1 billion of bonds sold by private colleges to finance construction of housing and academic facilities (S. 1017; H.R. 4267). No Federal expenditures are anticipated under either program until fiscal year 1961.

Senator James E. Murray, Mont., declared that this bill is "designed to help bankers rather than school

"It'll Be Interesting to Find Out What the Other Side Is Like"



HERBLOCK in the Washington Post

children and shifts the cost to future years so the Administration will not have to account for the expenditures during its remaining two years."

The Murray-Metcalf bill (S. 2; H.R. 22) was first introduced in 1958. It incorporates the recommendations of the National Education Association. It has 31 Senatorial sponsors and additional House sponsors. It would authorize grants to the states for public school construction and/or teachers' salaries. States would receive \$25 for each school-age child, 5 to 17, in fiscal 1960; \$50 for each child the next year; \$75 the third year; and \$100 the fourth and following years. This authorization would necessitate an appropriation of \$1.1 billion the first year, rising to \$4.7 billion the fourth year.

States would have complete freedom to decide what portion of their allotment they want to use for construction and what for salaries. Construction funds, however, would go to districts which have the greatest need for facilities and the least ability to finance them. Three-fourths of the allotment for salaries would be distributed on a per-teacher basis to the districts; the other one-fourth could be used to provide special aid to poorer districts.

Loyalty Oaths for Students?

Recipients of Federal funds under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 are required to file a non-

Communist affidavit and affirm allegiance to the United States. The affidavit provision has been criticized by Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the American Association of University Professors, and presidents of many colleges, including Harvard and Yale. Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Princeton, Reed, Haverford, Wilmington and Antioch have announced that they will not participate in the program unless the requirement is dropped.

Dr. Hugh Borton, President of Haverford, has said that

the disclaimer of subversive associations "is tantamount to signing away one's right to freedom of thought as well as endorsing a Government action which makes the individual's opportunity for education contingent on his personal beliefs."

Proposals to delete the oath requirements have now been introduced by Senators John F. Kennedy, Mass. and Joseph F. Clark, Pa. (S. 819), and by Representatives Peter Frelinghuysen, N. J. (H.R. 2332) and Edith Green, Ore. (H.R. 4066).

CIVIL RIGHTS: 3 BILLS SPOTLIGHTED

In 1957 Congress passed the first civil rights bill in 82 years designed to help ensure the right to vote. Last year civil rights proposals gathered dust in Congressional committees. Now a new effort is underway to enact legislation against a backdrop of growing impatience of Southern Negroes to enjoy the rights declared by the Supreme Court almost five years ago and the reluctance of many members of the white community to grant those rights.

Three major proposals have been introduced.

1) The far-reaching proposals by Senator Paul H. Douglas, Ill., and 16 other Senators and a dozen or more House members (S. 810; H.R. 3147, by Rep. Emanuel Celler, N. Y.)

2) The Administration proposals which include some of the Douglas provisions and some others, but which in general are not so extensive (S. 942 by Sen. Barry Goldwater, Ariz., and S. 955 through S. 960 by Sen. Everett Dirksen, Ill.)

3) Senator Lyndon B. Johnson's modest bill (S. 999), the main provision of which would create a "Community Relations Service."

Senate hearings will begin March 18. House hearings are anticipated in the near future.

Some Major Provisions of the Civil Rights Bills:

Support for the Supreme Court. Both the Douglas and the Administration bills would place Congress on record in support of the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decisions.

Financial aid to southern communities. The Administration this year has adopted, though in severely limited form, one of the major proposals which the Douglas bill carries over from last year: giving financial and technical assistance to southern communities which are in the process of desegregating their schools.

Bombs. The Administration bill would make it a Federal crime to cross state lines in flight from prosecution for bombing a religious or educational building.

Senator Johnson's proposal makes it a Federal crime to transmit explosives in interstate commerce for the purpose of damaging certain types of buildings. Unfortunately, the Johnson bill carries a possible death penalty, as do a number of other anti-bombing bills.

Capital punishment seems to be on the wane among the states because of growing doubts as to its effectiveness, morality, and the possibility of error. Congress should support this trend.

Conciliation. The heart of Senator Johnson's bill is the creation of an independent government agency to provide "conciliation assistance" when "disagreements or difficulties regarding the law or Constitution . . . are disrupting, or threatening to disrupt, peaceful relations among citizens."

Conciliation of disputes especially in the inflamed area of race relations is most desirable, but critics have charged that Johnson's proposal is unworkable and is not a realistic alternative to the provisions for community education, assistance, planning and a strengthened judicial process which are embodied in the Douglas and Administration bills.

They point out that the voluntary conciliation process is not available if one of the parties does not wish to use it. The uncertain relationship between conciliation and the customary method of establishing and enforcing rights through the judicial process is also mentioned. Would one of the parties be expected to bargain away certain Constitutional rights proclaimed by the Courts? If the new service increased community discussion of ways to comply with the Supreme Court's decision it would be a valuable addition to proposals in the Administration and Douglas bills. If, however, the new service tended to become a means of further delaying or avoiding the granting of Constitutional rights of Negro citizens it would be most unfortunate.

Civil Rights Commission. The Administration bill would extend the Commission to September 1961, Senator Johnson's bill, to January 1961.

Senator Douglas' bill would also empower the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to draw up desegregation plans when a community refuses to do so, and authorize the Attorney General to initiate and assist in lawsuits to establish civil rights.

The Administration's bills would also provide schooling for children of military personnel in the South if the public schools are closed, give a statutory base to the President's committee to persuade companies to grant equal job opportunities on government contracts, and make it a crime to obstruct a Federal court school desegregation order by threat or force.

BATTLE OF THE BUDGET

On January 19 President Eisenhower submitted a precariously balanced budget of \$77 billion for fiscal 1960, which, opponents charged, is inadequate to meet the growing education, housing and other essential civilian needs of an expanding nation.

Military spending is estimated at \$45.8 billion. In his State of the Union Message the President said about \$7,000,000,000 will be spend on missile programs during the year. He added, "We are buying certain bombers that cost their weight in gold exactly." Despite the unimaginable magnitude of these sums, well-publicized hearings are being held to prove the military budget is too small. George H. Mahon of Texas, Chairman of the House Military Appropriations Subcommittee, said on February 15 he thought Congress should increase the military budget figure by \$1 or \$2 billion, but that the final increase might be about \$500,000,000. On February 2 the Senate authorized spending \$56,650 to run the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament for a year.

Some Other Items of Interest in Budget Message:

No money is provided for nuclear weapons tests for the year ending June 30, 1960, because of the test suspension and negotiations. Nevada and Pacific testing grounds will be kept on a standby basis. ••• The eighth Forrestal-class carrier, costing over \$200,000,000, will be built. ••• \$225 million in supplemental funds for fiscal 1959 and \$700 million for fiscal 1960 will be requested for the Development Loan Fund, the heart of the United States economic aid program. ••• Requests for technical assistance are up about \$40 million, to \$211 million. ••• Requests of \$1.6 billion for foreign military aid are \$200 million below last year's request, but \$85 million more than Congress ultimately appropriated. ••• No additional funds are asked for new water resources projects. ••• Reduced spending is recommended for local public and private hospitals, health research facilities, and waste treatment works.

IN BRIEF

The Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament held hearings on various aspects of arms control, January 28-February 25. Dr. Hans Bethe, a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee, told the Subcommittee that the proposed system to inspect a nuclear test suspension could be strengthened and its reliability restored. Marquis Childs reported on February 25 that an intense behind-the-scenes battle is taking place in the Administration between those who favor and those who oppose an agreement to end nuclear weapons tests.

Congressional Rules. Attempts to liberalize House Rules and abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee were killed in January. The Un-American Activities Committee has since been allotted \$327,000 to carry out investigations in 1959.

The Senate filibuster rule has been amended to allow for closing of debate by 2/3 of those present and voting. This amendment is not expected to limit the filibuster significantly.

Home Rule for D. C. The Administration is recommending that Washington be given a territorial form of government (S. 659, Sen. Alan Bible, Nev.). Senator Wayne Morse, Ore. has suggested that Congress create a Charter Commission to draft a home rule bill (S. J. Res. 10).

Indians. Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton assured Congress on February 18 that the Administration will not recommend termination of Federal supervision over any Indian tribe, unless a majority of the Indians involved "fully" understand and concur.

Health for Peace. The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has been holding hearings on S. J. Res. 41, which would create a \$50 million-a-year program for international medical research. This was introduced by Senator Lister Hill, Ala., and 57 other Senators.

CHURCH, LABOR, BUSINESS . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ure, was in no mood to make a thorough investigation of the iniquities in the draft and the military demands of the Atomic age as suggested by Cordiner and his military business and labor colleagues. Only one week was allowed for hearings and most of it consumed by witnesses from the Department of Defense. Opposition witnesses were given a "courtesy" hearing, usually limited to ten minutes and not more than twenty.

One veteran member of the House Armed Services Committee expressed his feelings on the subject. Rep. Philip Philbin of Massachusetts said "I regret that adequate consideration was not accorded in the hearings to voluntary alternatives to the draft or even to programs to insure improved training and utilization of manpower required by the problems of the space age.

"I respectfully submit that these training and utilization problems" Mr. Philbin said, "should have been considered and settled by the Congress before the extension of the draft. Certainly our Committee should have been briefed by the Secretary of Defense and departmental experts before the draft bill was considered.

"Thus, the proposal is in a sense a sort of legislative and parliamentary weight-

NEEDED SPONSORS . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Netherlands, Bulgaria and Hungary.

They are experienced as pastry cook, factory worker, motor mechanic, photographer, draughtsman, farmer, gardener, turner and locksmith, house painter, music conductor, interpreter, waiter, construction worker, medical assistant, electrician, welder, tool maker, shoemaker, bricklayer, blacksmith, weaver, film projectionist and laborer.

Write to the Department of Social Welfare, 222 South Downey, Indianapolis, Indiana, for additional information on any of the people listed above by name or by occupation. Sponsorship includes a job and housing as well as help in getting started.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS.

lessness—the labored application of 19th century, Prussianized, military techniques to the incredibly complex problems of the nuclear, space age," declared Mr. Philbin. Some observers believe the Senate Armed Services Committee will give somewhat more consideration to Mr. Philbin's doubts before it brings the bill (H.R. 2260) to a vote sometime after Easter.

Church groups which appeared before the House committee in opposition to the 4-year draft extension included the National Council of Churches, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Friends. Robert Fangmeier of Department of Social Welfare, UCMS presented the resolution of the International Convention of Christian Churches passed at St. Louis urging the end of the draft in July of 1959. In addition to Congresswoman Green, members voting against the draft were:

CARTER, GROSS, of Ia.; BYRAN, So. Car.; HARMON, Ind.; HOFFMAN, Mich.; KASTENMEIER, Wis.; LANE and PHILBIN, Mass.; MASON and SHIPLEY, Ill.; MARSHALL and WIER, Minn.; MEYER, Vt.; PORTER, Ore.; SILER, Ky.; SMITH, Kans.; WILLIAMS. WINSTEAD, Miss.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER.

. . . PLANS FOR 1959-60

PEACE STUDY . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

following time-table for the Nationwide Program for Peace:

1. Spring 1959. Publication and distribution of World Order Study Conference Reports and other special study materials.

2. Summer—1959. Leadership Training in Conferences, Camps, Assemblies both denominational and ecumenical.

3. September-October 1960. Education and Action Programs in every possible Council of Churches.

4. January-June 1960. Education and Action programs in every possible local church.

Denominational leaders in international affairs are being asked to work with specific state and local church council programs in addition to their denominational efforts.

As the Nationwide peace program got under way the Red China issue which dominated the headlines for a few weeks was coming into proper perspective. In one section of an 11-page message to the churches the Cleveland Conference had urged a more flexible policy that might

eventually lead to recognition of China and her entrance into the U.N. Immediate protests came from groups who oppose any relationship now or in the future with the 650 million people on China's mainland.

Issues—Study—Discussion

But in the months since the Cleveland Conference the dominant sentiment of the churches and public officials has been one of appreciation for the willingness of Christians to face and study the hard issues of international life. They have recognized that serious study in the light of the Christian faith is essential on all important issues which divide mankind. This would include such issues as the cold war, and ways of reconciling differences between the communist world and our own. It would include also, as the Cleveland Conference did, the facing of the desperate need for men of all nations to consummate some kind of disarmament agreement under international inspection. Is any such system possible or workable that does not include Red China? Delegates to the Cleveland Conference felt that this question must be answered.

Some of the questions to be raised and discussed in the 1959-60 nationwide peace program are:

1. What are the theological and moral imperatives for abundant life and security for all mankind today?

2. What are the fears, grievances and ambitions behind the present power struggle and arms race, and what are the factors for Christians to consider in dealing with them?

3. What are the expectations of the people in the overseas (underdeveloped) areas of rapid social change, and how can we prepare to enter into real fellowship with them?

4. What are the changing dimensions of human rights in a world experiencing a population explosion and a revolution of rising expectations?

5. What are the limitations and possibilities of the United Nations and other international instructions for peaceful change?

6. What are the future peace-making roles of Christian missions and other forms of Christian service, in a world of competitive religions and conflicting ideologies?

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER.



When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY SUNDAY

Freedom and Democracy Sunday falls on July 5th this year. During this annual observance, many churches seek to point up the significance of the Christian faith to political activities and decisions, as well as civil liberties.

As your committee looks forward to this observance, some of the following suggestions might be included in the plans:

- Discuss the observance with your minister, church school superintendent and church school workers, C.M.F. and C.W.F.
- Order materials you will need—study carefully.
- Publicize observance through announcements, bulletin board, church paper and worship folder, direct mail and telephone, personal conversation and news stories.

Projects And Activities

Consider:

- A round-table discussion on Christian Citizenship responsibilities. (A packet of materials with a discussion guide may be had from Christian Board of Publication, St. Louis, @ \$2.50.)
- A series of forum programs for the entire church with candidates for political office invited to state the issues and answer questions.
- Service of recognition for first voters.
- Encourage the entire congregation to register and vote.
- Visit campaign headquarters of both political parties in your community.
- Work for a civil rights commission in your state.

For further helps regarding any of these suggestions; write: Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

ACTIVITIES OF CHURCHES SUGGEST PROGRAM FOR YOUR DEPARTMENT

Recently, the Kern Park Christian Church, Portland, Oregon, and the First Christian Church, Hot Springs, Arkansas held significant programs. Your department or committee might want to develop such.

KERN PARK, PORTLAND, OREGON—During the month of January, a special adult program series was held under the general theme, "What is

Happening to Our Youth?" On four consecutive Sunday evenings, under the leadership of well versed resource persons, the following topics were discussed: "What is *Happening to Our Youth in Reform School?*", "What is *Happening to Our Youth in Military Service?*", "What is *Happening to Reach Our Youth for Christ?*", "What is *Happening to Our Youth Through Narcotics?*", and "Liquor and Our Youth."

FIRST CHRISTIAN, HOT SPRINGS—On February 8, a symposium and open discussion was held on the theme, "Inter-Group Relationships in Our Community." This program was sponsored jointly by the Christian Action Department of First Church and the Visitors Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church of Hot Springs in observance of Race Relations Sunday.

Three prominent citizens, a physician, a Rabbi, and a lawyer and State Representative, made brief presentations on the subject as it relates to their professional fields. A paper, prepared by a public school official, was also read describing the status of plans for gradual integration of the local schools.

Some one hundred persons were in attendance. Their shared concern was that lines of communication be kept open between races and that constructive plans be projected for bettering inter-group relations in the community.

CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE MANUAL

From Chapter IX—"Housing Affects Spiritual Growth"¹

"Low cost Public housing! For crying out loud, preacher, what are you talking about? That's socialism, well, next thing to it! . . ."

"Thus began the conversation that led Plymouth Avenue Christian Church . . . into a study of housing . . . They referred their problem to the Department of Christian Action and Community Service. . . ."

"The relationship between housing and spiritual life is frequently not perceived by Christians. . . . Nevertheless, good housing does more than provide a pretty city for visitors to see. . . ."

"Because of the importance of decent housing to the spiritual health of all people, your department might well take an evening to discuss the over-all housing situation in America and in your Community. . . ."

"Minority groups such as Negroes, Jews, and Orientals find it difficult to get adequate housing. . . . 'Gentlemen's agreements' among real estate agents. . . ."

¹Order Manual from Christian Board of Publication, Box 179, St. Louis, 60 cents.

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

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